NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East. Samuel F. Worcester, a brother of

the lexicographer, formerly a Judge and member of Congress from Ohio, died at Nashua, N. H., aged 67 years.

The machine-sho s of the Lackawanna road, at Kingsland, N. J., valued at \$70,-000, were destroyed by fire.

Gov. Cornell has pardoned Joe Coburn, the pugilist, out of Sing Sing prison.

The Government has brought suit at New York against Harrison Johnston, formnearly \$2,000,000 arising from the sale of confiscated cotton, for which he has failed to

H. C Fero's vegetable soup works, at Rochester, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The use of cider as an extinguisher saved many adjoining buildings.

The engagement of Gen. Beaure and and Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is mentioned

in print in New York. Pennsylvania has a public debt of 20,225,083. The expenses of the State Government last year were \$1,151,001.

West. In a raid on the Chicago gambling dens by the police of that city, the other night, five houses were cleaned out, over a hundred gamesters arrested, and thousands of dollars' worth of gamblers' implements confiscated

Affairs at several Indian agencies around Salt Lake City are reported in very bad condition and needing immediate atten-

The widow of Col. Alonzo W. Slayback, of St. Louis, has entered suit against Editor Cockerill, of the St. Louis Post and Dispatch, for \$5,000 for killing her husband.

Jewelry to the amount of over \$5,000 was taken from the residence of Col. W. H Harris, in Cleveland, while the family were at the tea table

The Ohio Editorial Association held ite annual meeting at Dayton on the 6th inst., elected T. F. Mack, of Sandusky, President, were tendered a banquet in the evening and started the following morning by special train for Florida.

At Mexican a wedding at Saballo, N. M., a man named Naten, while drunk, shot and killed two brothers, and then went home and cut his wife's ears off.

The Den er Fre Insurance Company, organized fifteen months ago with an alloged capital of \$1,000,000, has collapsed.

A loss of nearly \$170,000, was incurred at Saginaw City, Mich., by the destruction of the works of the Barrel Con pany and its stock of lumber.

Snow has fallen to the depth of five feet in the region of the Straits of Mackingw. W. F. Blakeney, inventor of the turbine water-wheel, died at Dayton, Ohio. South.

Col. W. H. H. Tilson, Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, was shot and killed at Baldwin, Miss.

The propeller Morning Star, plving between New Orleans and Magnolia Plantation, exploded its boiler near New Orleans, killing three persons instantly, blowing into the river and drowning a fireman and seven roustabouts, and probably fatally scalding six others.

Fire swept away fifteen buildings at Covington, Tenn. Loss, \$50,000.

At Arkadelphis, Ark., Sallie Stokes was acquitted of the murder of Malinda Stephens

Gen. Sidney Burbank, died at Newport, Ky., at the age of 71. Tom Robinson and Bill Cephas were

taken from jail at Bastrop, La., and lynched. Previously, a negro named Wesley, who attempted to kill a white man, explated his crime at the hands of a mob.

Eleven convicts at work in the penitentiary at Little Rock disarmed the guard and escaped. Bloodhounds were put upon their track, but the fugitives killed three of them.

A robbery of \$60,000, by frauds, has been discovered in the office of the Tax Collector at Louisville. It is thought the total defalcations will reach \$300,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Rear Admiral Wyman, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, died in Washington of apoplexy.

Clayton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, has been commissioned as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

Judge Wylie, in charging the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, referred in cutting terms to the damage accomplished by the publication of malicious and lying statements in newspapers. If the public, he said, ceased to patronize such journals the professional libeler would soon find his occupation gone.

The Utah Commission recommends the amendment of the Territorial law giving women the right of suffrage, and urges the enactment by Congress of a marriage law.

In the Criminal Court at Washington, Col. Ingersoll submitted a metion for the continuance of the case of Brady, Dorsey and others, on the ground of the illness of Dorsey. A long affidavit signed by all the defendants was read, setting out that they could not safely go to trial at the present term, because of the acts of the officers of Government in endeavoring to influence opinion against them, and to intimidate and coerce witnesses, jurors and officers of the court, reciting the arrest of Dickson, the removal from office of Henry, Ainger et al., for the avowed reason that they were in sympathy with the defendants, and expressing the belief that in the selection of talesmen influence prejudicial to the defendants was set at work, and that the appointment of McMichael, as Marshal, was part of that scheme. The affidavit also claimed that Judge Wylle was so biased and prejudiced against the defendants that he could not fairly and impartially administer the law.

the case to the next term. Judge Wylle pronounced the paper an insult to the court. and promptly overruled the motion.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided to proceed at once to the consideration of the report of the Tariff Commission, and to frame a new schedule of customs duties

In his annual report the Commissioner of Pensions recommends the remodeling of the bounty-land laws, and the granting of pensions according to disability rather than rank. At present there are 117 grades of pensioners. The Commissioner regrets the fact that no enumeration of the pension population was made in the last census, but an approximation shows that out of 2,063,301 soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion, only 26 per cent have applied for pensions.

The United States Commissioner of Railroads reports that at the end of June last the Union Pacific Company owed the Government \$63,630,570, and that the Central erly a treasury agent, for the recovery of Pacific was indebted to the amount of \$52,-

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Ex-Delegate Cannon, of Utah, says the Edmunds Polygamy law will be strongly resisted by the Mormons by all legal methods, that eminent lawyers, including Judge Jere Black, pronounce it unconstitutional, and that it will prove a flat failure.

Twenty-two ostriches, which had been sojourning in Central Park, New York, were blindfolded with stockings and placed in a car for California, where they will have a farm of 800 acres to ream over. The transportation cost \$2,000.

The Western Iron Association held a meeting at Pittsburgh last week. Orders for 200,000 tons of steel rails have been given since the decrease in price, and there appears to have been no ground for the recent fears of a total suspension of business by the iron works. The report of the Tariff Commission was discussed, and dissatisfaction at its recommendations expressed.

A horrible Indian massacre is reported from Chihuahua, Mexico. A band of Apaches, numbering 500, crossed the border, descended upon the little town of Casa Grande and began a massacre, fully seventyfive persons falling victims. Several girls and women were carried off by the savages, and a large quantity of stock and other property stolen. The houses of the unfortunate Mexicans were burned. The dead bodies were stripped of their clothing and jewelry. The murdered persons were among the wealthiest class, and several of the most prominent families are among the victims.

Business failures for the week ending Dec. 9 numbered 247, being 61 more than for the preceding week, and an increase of 78 over the corresponding week in 1881.

Building at Bradford, Pa, valued at \$50,000, were destroyed by fire. A loss of \$60,000 was experienced at Columbia & C., by the burning of the Wiley Block.

Paul, at Donaldsonville, La.; Albert Sanders, boro, Ga.; and Hong Ah Duck, at San Rafael,

A railway collision occurred near instantly killed and five injured. Among stopped on account of the dullness of trade. those who escaped were Senator Williams and Robert Bonner.

in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1810, and emigrated to Canada at the age of 16.

The Mexican Go ernment has appointed Romero and Zamacona Commissioners to meet Grant and Trescott in Washington to negotiate a treaty of commerce. Senator Maxey says that only frontier protection, reciprocity and railways are needed to bring about cordial relations and a profitable trade.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The South Caro ina Legislature has re-elected M. C. Butler United States Sen-

Gov. McEnery, of Louisians, has issued a certificate of election to Senator Kellogg as Congressman from the Third Louisi-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arabi Pasha pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion, and was sentenced to death. The Khedive commuted the sentence to exile for life.

The Rt. Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead.

Socialistic agents are busily sowing the seeds of discord and anarchy among the lower classes of Spain.

The threatened danger from the Anarchist conspiracy in France has entirely disappeared for the present. At a home-rule demonstration at San-

ford, England, a resolution passed condemning the Government for its determination to prosecute Davitt and Healy, and congratulating "these true patriots" on their refusal o enter into terms for ball. Kenney, in so address, declared if the Government imprisoned Davitt and Healy, it must face the task of arresting the whole Irish Parliament-

A Paris paper sneers at the feebleness of the navy of the United States, declaring that the war vessels of France could demolish every American seaport without

serious resistance. Arabi Pasha has penned a note of thanks for the interposition of England in his behalf. He expresses a desire to live in Damascus or London, and says his misfortune has secured for his country the liberty and prosperity it deserves.

Louis Blanc, the French Radical, died at Cannes, aged 69.

Von Fotow, the operatic composer, has become blind from cataract of the eya. Ten persons were drowned by the foundering of a coal-carrier off Berwick-on-Tweed. The British ship Flona was lost at

sea with all on board. The permanent Presidency of the Egyptian Debt Commission, which is to have lieves in small pills but not in small the management of the revenues, has been tendered to France by England, but will be declined.

Three Pashas were arraigned in Cairo the milk in it.

and concluded by asking a continuance of for participation in the Egyptian revolt. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to death, but the Khedive promptly commuted their sentences to exile for life. Europeans in Alexandria threatened to lynch the pris-

Just after the audience had retired. the other night, the Royal Alhambra Theater in London was utterly destroyed by fire. Loss, \$750,000.

The Hangarian Government, surprised at the great tide of emigration to America from the mountain districts, has requested the Austrian authorities to stop all persons unprovided with passports.

A famous Nihelist, lately banished to Siberia, killed the Governor of the Territory.

A conflagration raged for ten hours in the heart of London, and swept away buildings covering two acres of ground, and occupied by three of the largest wholesale firms in the world's metropolis, namely: Foster, Porter & Co., hosiery; Silver & Fleming, bronzes, clocks and fancy goods, and Rylands, dry goods. The loss is placed at \$15,000,000.

Arabi Pasha and his chief followers are to be exiled to Ceylon.

The festival of St. George was held in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, where the Czar proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany, which was enthusiastically received.

The Captain and ten of the crew of the bark Argonaut, bound from Bremen to New York, were drowned by the vessel being wrecked on Terschelling island, off the province of Friesland, in the Netherlands.

England is soon to bring from Egypt four battalions of troops and ship more marines to Ireland for police duty.

The Prefect has ordered the police to expel all Jews residing with the municipal boundaries of St. Petersburg without official permission. The Senate has decided that all Jews are incapable of holding landed property in Russia.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A practical reduction of the superfluous alcoholic product was effected by a destructive fire in a distillery at Gibsontown, Fayette county, Pa. Over 2,000,000 gallons of whisky were stored on the premises, a large proportion of which was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Capt. Ed Cox, who killed Col. Robert A. Alsten in Georgia four years ago, has been pardoned by Gov. Stephens.

A serious riot occurred at Opelika, Ala., between the factions supporting the rival City Councils, in which nine white men ure has passed an act vacating the charter of the city and authorizing the Governor to appoint a local government.

Robert S. Crampton, Cashier and Paymaster of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, has absconded, leaving defalcations which will exceed \$10,000.

The steel-rail mills at South Chicago, by the burning of the Wiley Block.

The hangings on Friday, Dec. 8, were: Will Porter, at Perry, Ga: Gustave Paul, at Donaldsonville, La; Albert Sanders, is alleged that this course was forced upon is alleged that this course was forced upon at Charleston, Mo.; Ed Congers, at Swains- the company by the low price at which the product is now quoted. The Delaware rolling mill, at Phillipsburg, N. J., started up, after a suspension of one month. The Hinton, W. Va., by which three persons were Riverside rolling mill, at Newcastle, Del.

All pavy pensioners residing in the agency districts of Chicago, Columbus, Des Sir Hugh Allan, the great Canadian Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, shipbuilder and vessel-owner, died suddenly Milwaukee and Topeka will hereafter be paid at Chicago

> The House Committee on Education has decided to report favorably a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually, for five years, to aid the public schools.

A committee of citizens of Washington held an interview in the jail with a pair of convicted thieves, who related the circumstances of many robberies, including that of ex-Minister Christiancy's diamonds. and stated the amounts paid the detectives for protection. It appears that the entire detective force of the District has received weekly dividends from the monte and bunko

Parnell, through the Land Court, desires to dispose of his County Wicklow

William Galignani, of Paris, the last of the well-known family, and Sir Joseph Napier, of England, are dead.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Minister to Turkey, has lately been to Jerusalem, and visited the Khedive at Cairo.

The Edwards County Bank, at Kinsley, Kan., was robbed of \$12,000. Sosish A. Noonan, for many years a

leading politician and journalist of Wisconsin, died in the insane asylum at Wauwatosa. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland commuted the sentence of death passed upon five participants in the murder of the Joyce

London was visited the o'her daybyone of the dense fogs for which it is so uncomfortably famous, the result being that all traffic was stopped and numberless accidents

It is reported that Congressman Manning, of Mississippi, who ran against Chalmers, refuses to accept a certificate of election from the Governor of that State, as he believes he was not fairly elected. The Governor, however, still refuses to give a certificate to Chalmers, and says he will order a new election in case Manning persists in refusing the certificate.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Humor must be based on truth. It is because a thing is ludicrous and at the same time true to nature that peop e laugh at it. Now. Artemus Ward was not a humorist, but he was the drollest man the country has ever produced. Writers who make their effects by hyperbole are not humorists. Genuine humor lasts forever, because it is true. You soon tire of hearing a man tell stupendous lies."

THE widow of a physician died in San Francisco, Cal., recently, leaving a little estate which has been appraised at \$7,785.50. Among the claims filed against it is one from her physician, who claims' \$6,600 for two year's services. He is a homeopathist, and bebills.

THERE are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which, perhaps, accounts for

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Both houses of Congress went into session without formality on Monday, Dec. 4. No opening of that body in late years has been aftended with less interest or excitement, the attendance at the topical being about what would be found ere on any ordinary day in the middle a sessi n. P esident pro tem Davis ded the Senate to order, and after introduction of a few bills minor importance the annual message of President Arthur was received and read Then Mr. rows, of Georgia, announced the death of Senator Hill, and offered a resolution of rearet, Senator Hill, and offered a resolution of rearct, which was unanimasive agreed to, whereupon, as a token of respect to the decrated, the Se ato adjourned for the day. Speaker Keifer called the House to ordinate the Presence of 12 members. The report of the Tariff Commission and the Indian Appropriation bill were presented and referred. Bills were introduced by Mr. Herbert, of abama, prohibiting political a sessments of Government employes; by Mr. Ka son, of Iowa, for the better regulation of the civil service; b. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to create an Agricultural Commission; and by Mr. Mr. Ka son, of lowa, for the better regulation of the civil service: b Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to create an Agricultural Commission; and by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, abolishing the offices of Assistant Secretary of War and the ssistant Secretary of War and the sistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the amounts of appropriations under the River and Harber bills of 18 1 and 1-82, withheld, and under what provision of law. Mr. Kassen offered a resolution granting the Committee on civil Service Reform leave to report at any time. Mr. Cox favored the re-olution; asked what quickened the conscience of his friends; made some jocular remarks as to his can idacy for speckership, and yielded to Mr. Springer, who wite it his friends on the other side upon he failure of the assessment poicy. The death of Mr. Lowe, of Alabama and of Mr. Updeg aff of Ohio, were announced respectively by Messrs, Hertert and Saylor the tresident's message was read, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Beck offered a long resolution in the

Mr. Beck offered a long resolution in the Senate on the 5th nst., reciting the fact that the National Republican Committee levied assessment for political purposes and ordering the Committee on Judiciary to investigate. Mr. Harrow was sworn in as Senator from Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of Benj. H. Hill, deceased. Mr. Piatt introduced a resolut on calling for information as to the number of pensioners on the rots, amount of pensions number of pending applications, etc number of pending applications, After debate, the resolution went over long debate took place on the prop sition to change the hour of mee ing of the Scnate rous noon to 11 o clock A bill to amend section 1.8 0 of the R vised Statutes, so as not to exclude e-tired army officers from holding civil offices in the Te ri ories passed. In the House the Com-mittee on Ways and Means reported favora-bly on Mr. Kellogg's bill to abolish internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff cigars and igarettes. The bill provides for the un onditional repeal of all internal taxes on all kinds of manufactured and raw obacco Eleven members of the com-mittee were present when the vote was taken for the reported bid, six voting for and five against favorable action Mr. Springer offered a resolution to print 2,000 copies of the rules of the House, remarking that the new members of the next Congress would need them to study up in preparing for the session. Mr. Holman objected and the resolution was lost. The House took up and passed the bill pertaining to the discharge of American seamen abroad. It repeals the law which requires the payment of three months wages on such dis-charge and simply requires shipowners to furnish discharged men employment on other vessels or

There was little business transacted in

Congress on the 6th inst., the sessions of both houses being exceedingly brief. In the Senateand a negro were shot down. The Legislat- petitions were presented from citizens of Ohio and Kansas for an incr ase of pensions to those who lost an arm or a leg in the war. The Commissioner of Pensions was instructed to furnish a list of such sufferers. Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to prohibit the use of the Capitol for other than its legitimate and Mr Chilcott an act for the croction of a public building at Pueblo, Col. ngal's explained the provisions of the bill to es-tablish a uniform system of bankruptcy. In the House, Mr. Willis offered a resolution cents. A bil was possed to retund to the State of 'corga \$15,000 expended by the State for the common defense in .777. A bill to authorize the extension of the Chesapeake and Olio road over military lands at Fortress Monroe was referred. Mr. Kasson and others made a minor ty report against the abolition of the tobacco tex, on the ground of uncertainty as to the amount of money required for pen-sions. The President sent to the Senate, in executive session, quite a batch of appointments, including the following: George E. Waring, Jr., of Rhode Island, to be a member of the National Board of Health; Henry H. Morgan of Louisian and Company of Louisian and gan, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legaton of the United States to Mexico; Vac Ran-da, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Niobrara; James P. Luse, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Deadwood. Indian A ents: William O Connell, of Ocio, at Umstilla agency, Oregon; D. M. Riorden of Ad-zona, at the Nav jo agency, New Mexico; John Clark, of Michigan, at the Colorado River a ency, Arizona; A. H. Jackson, or Nebraska, at Pima agency, Ariz na; Brig Gen. John Pope, to be Major General; Col. R. S. Mac-lenzie of the Fourth cavalry, to be Brigadier Cenon of the United States to Mexico: Vac Ranenzie of the Fourth cavalry, to be Brigadier Gen-Lieutenant Colonel and Depu y Paymas er General; M j. George H. Elliott, of the corps of engineer, to be Li-utenant Colonel of En-gineers; Commedo e Earl English to be Chief of the Eureau of Equipment and Recrui inc. De-par ment of the Navy; also a large number of army promotions.

Seven men bers presented petitions in the Senate, on the 7th inst., for an increase of pensions to one-armed and one-le ged soldiers. The Fankruptcy bill was discussed and amended Mr. Beck called up his resolution in refer-ence to political assessments during the late campaign, and Mr. Hale offered a substitute campaign, and Mr. Hale offered a substitute cailing or an investigation into levies upon liquor-dealers by the Democratic Congressional Committee. 'he House passed a joint 'esolui n to print 20,800 copes of the Tariff Commission's rep rt; passed he Indian Appr priation bill, which sets aside \$5,2 8,500; killed the bill au horizing the building of a home for indigent sallors and soldiers at Erie. hom for indigent sailors and soltiers at Erie. Pa., a distinguished. The President nominated to the renate, in executive session, Edmund it. Calhoun to be R ar Admiral in the Navy, to-gether with a long list of minor Postmasters.

Several petit ons were presented in the Senate, at its session on the 8th inst., asking action on the tobacco tax and urging the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers who have suffered the loss of an arm or a lez. A bill was passed to establish title to the site of the military post at El Paso. There was prolon ed debate on the resolution as to political assessments and on the Bankruptcy An attempt to strike from the bill all pro but Mr. M. rgan secured an amendment to inof de option trading in st. ks. grain, tc., in sets of bankru/toy. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the internal revenue bill, with its pending amendments, was recommitted to the Committee on Finance. In the House. Mr. Burcows reported the consu ar ap-propriatio, which se s aside \$1, 58, 55. In com-r it ee of the whole, the bill for the relef of he officers and men of the monitor which foug to the Merrimac was defeated. Mr. Bingham reported a third to reduce letter postage to 2 cents.

Mr. Pendleton gave notice to the Senate, at the s ssion of the 9th inst, that after the Bankruptcy bill was disposed of he would move to take up the Civil Service bill. Mr. Vance se' cured the passage of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnis a detailed s atoment of the cost of collecting internal revenue in each district. Mr. Haw ey intoduced a bill to prevent office s of the United States from collecting subscriptions or assessments from each other. A brief executive session was held. Petitions from tobacco-tairs we expresented for a rebate equal to any reduction that may be made is the tax. In he House of Representatives, Nr. Page resorted a resolution on ling on the Secretary of War for River and Barbor bi were appropriate! works n t of interest to commerce or naviga-to, and, if so, requising that speci-heatens be furnished. An exciting debate followed, in which McLane and Robeson sup-ported the resolution and Cox and Kisson op-posed it, but it was adopted. Mr. Kisson repost at the was adopted. Mr. Research fer-ported a bill to improve the civil service. A bill was passed to rec i y the title to the military post at Ei Pass. Mr. McCoid introduced a bill to regulate in crstate commercs.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 11th inst, to forfeit the unearned lands of the Oregon Central road. Mr. Ferry presented a measure to increase the pension of soidiers and satiors who lost an arm or leg in the service. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution of inquiry whether a railroad is being constructed across the Niobrara mili-tary reservation without authority from Congress. The Bankruptcy bill pre-

pared by Judge Lowell and recommended generally by Eastern Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, was substituted for what is known as the "Equity bill," which was championed by the Western and Southern Senators. The vote stood 34 to 30 and the substitute was sent to the Judiciary Committee for revision. A motion to take up Mr. Pendleton's Civil Service bill was carried; but the Senate dismissed and defeated a scheme to release the Memphis and Little Rock road from its obligations to carry troops free and mails at a reduced rate. The Senate confirmed the nominations of General and Brigadier General respectively. In the House, Mr. Springer intro-duced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which shall extend the terms of the President and Vice President to six years and render them ineli gible for re-election. It also fixes a three-years' term for Congressmen, and provides that, beginning with the year 1885, the Congress elected in November previous shall meet on the first Wednesday of January. Mr. Townshend, of Lilinois, introduced a resolution reciting the efforts of certain railway managers to prevent the construction of competing lines in the Northwest, and directing the Committee on Commerce to report a bill to prohibit and punish such combination. Mr. Waite introduced a bill to stop the coinage of silver dollars until the stock is reduced to \$50,000,000, and Mr. Ellis offered a measure to authorize the State of Louisiana to establish quarantine stations. Mr. Dibrell presented an act to abolish internal-revenue taxes and allow a rebate on whisky and tobacco, and another to reduce the specie in the treasury to \$150,000,000. A bill was passed to authorize brevet commissions for distinguished con-

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary Folger on the National Finances.

duct in Indian campaigns.

The report of the Secre ary of the Treasury is lengthy d cumen -nearly. if not quite, twice the bul's of President Arthur's message-and fairly bristles with tabular showings of the national finances We present below, in a summarized form, the main points of general interest contained in this, the most im-perient of ad the departmental reports. For the fiscal year ending June 30 1882, the revenue of the Government exceeded the total or inary ex-penses \$145,543,810, which, together with \$20,737,pen-es \$143,443,810, which together with \$20,737,-634 drawn from the call balance in the treasury, was applied to the reduction of the national clebt. While the net increase of the revenue from all sources was \$42,742,088 by the natural growth and thrift of the country, and not by increase of tax levies, the exceeditures of the Government decreased \$2,731,448. The decrease in the interest on the public debt about balanced the increase in pensions. It is estimated that if the taxes should remain is estimated that if the taxes should rem in silv r do lars under the present act up to Nov. 1, 1882, had amounted to \$128,329,880 There were on the first of last month 2,40 tons of silver coin stored in the public vanits. The Secretary thinks there should lea hat in the coin ge, that the department should be autho ized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand. The gold cortificates are passed over with a simple statement of the amount ready for issue (\$138,-520, 0) and the amount actually issued up to ov 27 \$31,990,000). No di cussion of the re-ric ive or ew Y rk policy is entered into. The total export of coin and bullion for the year was \$4'.17'.479; the total import, \$1'-472 390. The c inage of gold amounted to \$8'.413' 47', about \$11 000'.00 in excess of any previous year. The mints did a large st oke of business in minor coins, of which there were no ss than 16.865 725 pieces -truck, worth \$814 757.

Over 40,000,000 of these pieces were pennies, e rest for the most part. 5-cent nickels, the demand for which was very large. The total stock of United States coin and bullion available for coinage not count ng anything but g ld and silver amounted, Oct 1, to \$773, 81,74 The Secretary recommends the repeal of the special taxes on national banks, which, he says, derives little or no profit on their circulation. He says that nearly one-h if of the interest-bearing funded days of the Unit of Sec. bearing funded debt of the Uni ed States \$1,400. 000,000) is held by the banks national, State and private, thus forming the basis of our own me-dium of exchange. It follows, he claims, that the debt could not be reduced more than that amount without endangering the ity of our banking system.

ity of our banking system. he evil practice of overcertification of checks by no ional banks is simmadverted upon, and those who pe sist in it are plainly warned that they will be prosecuted under the law. The Secretary says, in regard to public moneys, that that, so ar as known, there h ve been no losses to G ver ment 'from public officer- engaged either in the receipt, the safe keeping or the disbursement of the public funds. The cost per cent. of collecting customs dues was never so low as now, and the internal-revenue service seems to be I most excellent condition, from an economic point of view. The t-tal receipts of customs e \$2.2.559 los; o internal revenue, \$1.6.523,-The Sec etars strongly urges radical chan es in the classification of s gar. Fo the est he discusses tariff reform in connection with the general subject of the reduction of t-xation.

Mr. Folger would abolish all internal taxation

leaving a surplus of \$98.00,000. That he would take from customs by a general system of reduction, especially on raw materials in general, and sugar in particulahe report states that foreign commerce of the coultry shows a balance in favor of exports to the smount of early \$ 6, 00, 00. Over 5 per cent of our exports consists of agricultural products. The tonnage of vessels owned in the nited States and engaged in the foreign t ade, still declin ng, but the to-make of those in the domestic trad increased more than three times as much as foreign tennage decrea-ed. There were 377 vessels built and documented as vessels of the United States during the year. Of these 572 we e steam vessels. Of the c m-bined imports and exports of merchandi e d

except that on spirits, fermen ed liquors and to-bacco, making a reduction of \$22,000,000, and still

per cent. only was conveyed in Ame ic n vessels.
The Secretary makes no suggestion on the subject of encouraging ship-building.

M. olger discusses the pleuro-pneumonia question, reco nizing the fact that it is confined to cattle in certain districts of the Atlantic States, and has no foo hold in the says t at a rangements are being made which will justify the removal of the present ritish embarge on American ive stok There is a large demand for stock cattle in England, which this co ntry could and would supply to a grea extent, if the Englis . Government was not afraid

THE DEATH RECORD.

Arthony Troilope. Anthony Trollope, the famous English novelist, died at London on the 6th of December, in the 68th year of his age. The death of Mr. Trollope is the loss of the last link between the old school of fiction and the new. What made his writings great was their fidelity to actual life. He did not possess the melodramatic power of Dickens, nor the keen satire of Thackeray, nor the metaphysical analysis of George Eliot, nor the realistic power of description of Charles Kingsle ; and he did not have the ingenuity in plot-weaving of Wilkie Collins, nor the power of fascinating and holding the attention of his reader that Charles Reade has; his forte lay in building a novel, distinct from romance, bu being an analysis of real characters and the arrangement of real—his is possible and natural—events and circumstances. In this Anthony Trollope was the leading novelist of his time. He never exceeded the limits of probable matter in his stories, and his works are ruer to life tran either those of Dickens or Thackeray, being at the same time remarkable for the command of language which they display. It has been truthfuily said that his novels have no plot in them, but this is just what English life is—, lenty of character, but little incident in it.

Judge Samuel T. Worcester died at Nashua, N. H. aged 78. He was a brother of the lexicographer. Worces er was an ex-member of Con-grees from Ohio and a member of the judicary of that State.

Samuel T. Worcester.

M. Louis Blanc. M. Louis Blanc, the distinguished French journalist and politician, died at Cannes, in France, aged 69. He was born at Madrid, Spain, and was of Corsican extraction. When 19 years old he went to Paris and becan his career of journalism, which he followed nearly his entire

life, at the same time taking a prominent part in the political agitations of his time. An English diamond merchant recently offered £400,000 for the Regent diamond, now the property of the French Government. It was bought 150 years ago from an Englishman for

£125,000.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The report of the Seor tary of the Navy recorn mends promotion by selection to the grad of Rear Ad niral, and the construct on of two second-rate steel ornisers, one steel ram and an iron dispatch boat, all to cost not to exceed \$3,500,000. The report recommends the transfer of the light-house service, coast survey and revenue marine to the Navy Department, as the first two are not properly part of the treasury, and are largely operated by navy employes at present, and properly come within its scope of operations. As a measure of commy a union of naval and ma ine hospitals is suggested. The report comments at length upon the docine of American shipping, and says the present evils must be remedled or American shipping will be entirely wiped out. He recommended the adoption of a protective system and I recommended the adoption for carrying the mails in American ships, and the estab ishment of a mercanife marine in the Navy Department; the report concludes as tollows: If the real estab ishmen is no made effective it. The report recommends the transfer of the light-Department; the report concludes as tollows: "If the ra al esta lishmen is no made effective it should be discontinued, and the \$15,00,000 annually expended be rese ved to rocure, in national emergencies the assitance of foreign ships and gune. If Governmental meas re are not seen adopted to promote the car, ving trade and arrest the disappearance of American ships from the ocean, we shall soon cease to be a seafaring people, and not need to maintain a navy of our own.

Postmaster General Howe in his annual report reccommends that a system of postal savings-banks should be inaugurated. After careful study he has arrived at the conclusion that the telegraph and postal systems of the country should be included under one management and that the only protection for the public against multiplied extortions is for the covernment to essume exclusive control of the transmission of domestic messages. He considers the telegraph "too terrible a power to be wielded by any other that the representatives of the whole people" or the first time in the intervention of patients, and the representatives of the whole people of the first time in the type of patients, and the representatives of the whole people of the first time in the student of the public treasury. After deducting all extra expenses there was a net surplus of receipts over expenses of \$1.0,40, while last year there was a deciency of \$2.446, s.s.. The elimated revenue for the usual year 1883-81 is give at \$30,60,466, and the estimated expenses the first for transportation of mails of rail ways. The nex heaviest is that for the pay of Postmasters. These two items must swell with the volume of business, since the rate of compensation is proportioned to the argument of husiness done. The avertices of the second of husiness done. study he has arrived at the conclusion that the

ness, since the rate of compensati n is propor-tioned to the amount of business done. The ex-penditure next in rank is for what is known as the star service. That includes all the mail transportation not on railwys nor on ste mboats. The amount and co t of nor on ste mboats. The amount and cot of that sorvice is left almost wholly to the ar-bitrary control of the department. For the year en ed J ne 3°, 1881, the star service covered 19,557 2 6 miles of transportation, at a cost of \$6.597,333. For the year ended June 3, 1882, the same service covered 76,924,867 miles, and cost

Congress is invoked by the Postmaster General to make the mole effort to engraft upon the postal service a system of deposits for small sums, and a recommendation is made that postage on second-class matter be abolished.

"After the fed est consideration which I have been able to give the subject of postal telegra-phy, I am forced to the conclusion that the time has fully come when the telegraph and postal service should be embraced under one manage-

Department o Justice.

Attorney General Brew ter asks legislation to protect civil officers of the Government in the performance of their duties, as there is no Federal law to punish the mor terer of an official. He cal's attention to the refusal of the Levislature of Utah to appropriate fun's to execute Territorial i ws. by which it evades a charge of about \$.6,000 per annum.

The Interior. Secretary Teller commences his report with the discussion of Indian affairs, and recommends the disarming of the Indians as a means of removing temptations from them to go upon the warpath. Upon the vexed question of the title to Indian lands, the Secretary signs that the savage Indian objects to land in several y because he has been taught, both as a question of political economy and Indian morals, that it is a crime to divide the land and allow one man to own it to the exclusion of ano her. To the end hat the Indians may be secure in their title and have the assor-ance that they will not be removed except by their free censent, he recommends the passage of a law to give each "ribe a patent for the land the Governmen" has go rinteed to it, leaving

the Indians to determine the question of allot ment for themselves.
At le st half of all the Indian children of school are should be put to manual-lab r schools, and more attention should be paid to teaching them to labor than to read. With 20, 00 or more indian chi dre i p ope ly selected in our schools there will be no danger of indian wars. Some care should be had in the selection of the chi dren to include the children of those individuals and tribes most lively to make trouble. The Secretary indorses the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Land office for the repeal of the pre-emption law and the modification of the Homestead law. The Pre-emption law, intended as a me na of enabling the citizen wishing to make a home to do so che ply and speedily, has been used largely to aggregate large quantities of lands for the benefit of the speculator, and not for those wh se benefit it was intended. It will be useless to repeal the pre-emption if the opportunity still exists to commiif the opportunity still exists to commit the same frauds n der the cover of the Homestead law. If it is thought best to retain the pre-emp-tion less they should be so amenied that the filing for pre-emption should precede the entry by at less tayear. The Commissioner of Rail-roeds reports that, with the exception of a few minor roads, he regards the United States as se-cule in the ultimate payment of both principal and interest of the loans advinced.

It is suggested that the "black-waxy" soil in Texas would grow black walnut timber, and that men owning it might profitably plant forests.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

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PORK—Mess 17.98 6017.50
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